Means End of Laurier's Career.

Although re-elected in two constituencies in Quebec, the defeat of the Liberal party also means the retirement from public life of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who for nearly two decades has directed the destinies of the Dominion. Several times in the bitter campaign which preceded to-day's election the venerable Premier said that deteat of his party at the polls meant the end of his career; that he never would consent to lead a erals that the Conservatives probably minority in opposition to a Conservative

A Liberal membership of fifty-three from Quebec was cut down to thirtysix, which, taken alone, seriously threat-

ened the supremacy of the party. But it was in Ontario that the Conservatives wen their greatest victories. Spurred on by appeals to patriotism and ing wedge for annexation, the Conservatives swept nearly everything before That province, which in the last Parliament was represented by thirtyfive Liberals and fifty-one Conservatives, will send a delegation to the next composed of thirteen Liberals and seventyfive Conservatives. A notable feature of the defeat was the Opposition's capture of two hitherto Liberal seats in Sas-

The landslide was not expected by either side. The Liberals were confident that they would be returned by the people with an increased majority, for they believed that reciprocity would be most acceptable to the Canadian elect-While the Conservatives said they would have a majority, they did not expect that it would be so large or that the general verdict of the country would be given so decisively against the government. They feared that reciprocity would prove popular with the farmers of Ontario and the farmers and fishermen of the maritime provinces, and, while confident that they would win the cities, they were dubious as to the result in rural constituencies. However, in Ontario especially, the agricultural vote went almost solidly against reciprocity, and in the maritime provinces it did not prove to be the popular issue expected.

Did Not Value American Market.

The farmers and fishermen of the East do not appear to have placed the high value upon the American market which

While Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Prime Minister, was safe in two counties, the Conservatives made a great harvest of ninisterial heads. Thirteen members of the Laurier cabinet sought re-election and seven of them were defeated. Mr. Fielding and Mr. Paterson, who were reciprocity negotiations with the United under similar circumstances. States. The Province of Quebec rejected one minister, British Columbia one, Nova Scotia two and Ontario three.

The ministers who survive the landslide are William Pugsley, of New Brunsvick. Minister of Public Works; Charles Murphy, of Ontario, Secretary of State; Frank Oliver, of Alberta, Minister of the Lemieux, Minister of Marine and Fish-General in the Province of Quebec

A. B. Aylesworth, Minister of Justice, did not seek re-election, as he had de-

a iministration, was also defeated.

Popular Majority Great.

Although the majority of seats won by the Conservatives is over half a hundred, the popular majority against the everwhelming. Where Liberal seats were retained or won from the Opposition it was generally done by an exceedingly small margin. The Conservatixes everywhere were returned by majorities larger than have ever been given before in a Canadian election.

electors were moved by sentiment more probably give their attention within a than by material consideration. Throughout the campaign the Liberal speakers Borden has indicated in his election adand the government party press, in appealing for the support of the govern- tion will be the appointment of a tariff ment and reciprocity, did so chiefly on board to take up and study the situation economic grounds, maintaining that it in Canada. His government will also would promote the prosperity of Canada have to deal with the tenders for the and would never lead to annexation to construction of ten vessels for the Canathe United States, or to any change in the political status of the Dominion. The demned and which has been denounced Conservatives, on the other hand, while arguing against the economic advantages of reciprocity, dealt with more emphasis for an \$8,000,000 harbor project and dry-upon sentimental consideration, insisting dock at St. John, N. B., to form the out-let for the national transcontinental that the eventual result of reciprocity would lead Canada from Great Britain years, which Mr. Borden and his Conand to the United States and calling upon the electors to prevent this.

Effect of Annexation Cry.

The people responded to that appeal The people responded to that appeal, rence route are other legacies from the Ontario, the largest province of all, in Laurier government. the most whole-hearted way, and the other provinces, with the exception of Quebec, Alberta and Saskatchewan, hardly less so. Even the prairie West, which was supposed to desire reciprocity above all other things, and where Ameri- to develop terminals on Hudson Bay and largely peopled by descendants of loyalists oratory have been the elements that have have indersed or advocated it, and that can settlers have gone in large numbers, did not go unanimously for the government.

It has been an axiom in Canadian polout a majority in the Province of Quebec, but the results of to-day's voting have destroyed this theory, for the government, although defeated, retained a majority in Quebec. Many who believed that the Conservatives would win expected the majority to be comparatively small, and the result would be that the not hope for the landslide which has oc-French Nationalist group of the Opposi- curred in their favor. tion would hold the balance of power, one that Henri Bourassa, their leader, would seek election in some constituency within a short time and appear in Parliament to direct them. If this had been the case they would have occupied the position which the Irish party has sometimes had in the British Parliament and might have made the position of the Prime Minister an averaging of the property of the prime Minister and appear in Parliament and might have made the position of the Prime Minister an averaging of the property of the prime Minister and appear in Parliament may be supposed. Prime Minister an exceedingly difficult

The splendid majority of followers obtained by R. L. Borden in the English provinces will make him practically independent of the French group, for he has a working majority without them. The effect of this will be greatly to minimize the Nationalist party which Mr. Bourassa has been creating for eight

The great Conservative following which has been given to Mr. Borden by the

nadian affairs for some time to come.

intention of asking his party to relieve him of the leadership. Liberal members of Parliament remaining will be called on to choose his successor. The defeat of so many leading Cabinet Ministers makes it difficult to foresee upon whom

the choice will fall. Mr. Fielding, Mr. Graham and Mr Fisher had been mentioned as possible successors to Sir Wilfrid, but they have

The result of the election works so complete a disorganization of the Libwill remain in office for many years before their authority can be seriously challenged.

The former Conservative government held office for eighteen years, and the Laurier government, which has just been turned out, followed with fifteen years

The only consolation the Laurier government is able to take out of the situation is that it went down to defeat after the hardest of fights and on one of the greatest issues that has ever been placed before the Canadian electors.

The verdict is regarded as a triumpl for the cause of protection and a victory for the manufacturers of Canada, who openly and avowedly opposed the gov-ernment because they feared the removal of duties on natural products would be followed by an attack on the protection which Canadian manufacturers have en-

oyed for many years.

The result of the election is regarded many as a triumph for the industrial commercial classes over the agricultural class in Canada. But this view can hardly be accepted, for although the armers as a representative organized ody last year asked for reciprocity with he United States, the returns show that could not have voted for it, but, instead, voted for the views held by the

Farmers Not for Reciprocity.

It had been expected that the cities yould go against the government and kind with the United States. reciprocity, and in a large measure they did so. It had also been expected, at least by the Liberals, that the rural portions of the country would take the opposite view and vote for reciprocity to obtain free admission to the United States for their products. In this the Liberals were deceived, for the rural constituencies followed the example of the cities and declared against the gov-

Mr. Borden will be confronted with government, owing to the fact that there cial Legislatures, who have served long and faithfully and will look for substantial rewards. It will be his unpleasant duty to disappoint some such among those defeated, conducted the men, as every Premier has had to do

Among those who may find places as Ministers in the new administration are H. B. Ames, of St. Antoine: Judge Doherty, of Montreal; George Perley, of Argenteuil; Premier Hazen, of New Brunswick; George E. Foster, who had thing to do with the result. The Canadians mer Conservative government; Thomas Interior; Premier Laurier, Rudolphe Crothers, of West Elgin; W. S. Middleboro, of East Grey: A. S. Goodeve, of eries, and Dr. H. S. Beland, Postmaster British Columbia, and Robert Rogers, now Minister of Public Works in the

Manitoba provincial government. Among the most disappointed men cided to retire from public life, and Sir over the result of the election is Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister of Trade Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia. and Commerce, who is a member of the who has been a minister of the crown lanadian Senate, was not required to ever since the Laurier government took being one of the five original min-Jacques Bureau, Solicitor General, who isters Sir Wilfrid called to his council procity. is regarded is a semi-member of the on his accession to power. He has suffered the humiliation of being defeated by a college student twenty-one years old, and the disappointment of not going to London as Canadian High Commissioner in succession to Lord Strathcona, for which place he was mentioned if the government and reciprocity is even more Liberal government had been sustained.

Sidney A. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, is in a somewhat similar plight. He was defeated by a young lawyer who has barely passed his majority.

Several large affairs will require the immediate attention of the Borden government. Although reciprocity dies a The results indicate that the Canadian natural death, the Conservatives will short time to revision of the tariff. Mr. dresses that the first step in this direcdian navy, a project which he has conby the French Nationalists of Quebec.

> He will also have to consider tenders railway to be completed within a few servative followers have denounced as an improvident undertaking.

> for the construction of a Georgian Bay anal, the enlargement of the Welland Canal and the deepening of the St. Law-Mr. Borden promised if elected to in-

crease government ownership of public otilities, such as railways, telegraphs and telephones; aid the West in the establishment of terminal elevators under government supervision, promote of the Hudson Bay Railroad see that a fleet is put on the route be- who removed from New England at the made for his great popularity. tween Hudson Bay ports and Europe to out the wheat and cattle of the West in the summer and fall.

ities that no party could succeed with BOTH PARTIES SURPRISED Conservatives Did Not Expect So Great a Victory.

Ottawa, Sept. 21 .- The result of to-day's procity. parties in Canada's capital. The Liberals expected a victory, the Conservatives did

It is expected that Sir Wilfrld Laurier will tender his resignation to Earl Grey, the Governor General, within the next two weeks, although he's not required to do so a session of Parliament may be summoned within a short time, and the new Governor General, the Duke of Connaught, be spared the trouble involved in a change of ad-

SEES LOSS TO BOTH COUNTRIES Chairman Underwood Disappointed by Result in Canada.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 21.-Representaelection to-night said;

province of Ontario makes it certain to learn of the defeat of reciprocity in Can- lie Works in the Laurier Cabinet. Mr. By the close of Parliament he was promithat this province will dominate Ca- ada. I believe that reciprocity would have Pugsley, on whose candidacy much opportunity in the Opposition. Then the general resulted in good to both countries con- sition centred, is one of the few members elections played have: with those who out-The retirement from public life of Sir cerned and that both countries as a result of the present Cabinet to be elected, and ranked him in service and he soon found Wilfrid Laurier, now nearing his seven- of to-day's election have suffered material his majority was narrow, amounting to himself thrust from comparative obscurity tieth birthday, will be soon announced, ! losses,"

CANADIANS DISAPPOINTED SAY DEFEAT WILL TAFT DEFENDS HIS VETOES HELP THE PRESIDENT

cans Take This View of

Canada's Election.

on which they were in disagreement with

the President. Most of the Insurgent

over every square foot of the British-

North American possessions clear to the

North Pole. They are people of our

much greater than they are now."

Sketches of the Two Leaders in

Reciprocity Campaign.

Sir Wilfrd was born at St. Lin. Quebec,

loyal to the English cause during the Rev

olution. He is the only Corservative mem-

parliamentary proprieties, and clear, in-

Mr. Borden is now fifty-seven years old

effective leader of his adopted party.

to the forefront of his party.

a Canadian.

anti-Imperialist: but I am

tion in Canada to-day.

Those in This City Express Regret at "Temporary Defeat." Certain "Old Guard" Republi-

CAMPAIGN WAS TOO SHORT"

Annexation Talk May Have Hurt Cause, but Better Results Are Hoped For Later.

ceived election returns at the Hotel of Congress. Flanders, in West 67th street. A large group of men was gathered in the cafe of the Hotel Breslin, where a special wire flashed the reports of the election, and the bulletin boards of the newspapers along Broadway held crowds eager for the latest

returns. Throughout all the comments heard there was the keynote that the educational cam- statement, and there was no other high paign for reciprocity had not been long official here in a position to discuss the enough, that the issue had been pressed to situation. The unofficial view was that a popular decision before the masses of the Canadian people had been able to realize the principle of reciprocity, and to understand that no harm could come to the Dominion from a commercial treaty of that

The bugaboo of annexation that had supplied such a strong argument to the Con servatives was deprecated by many, and the prediction was made by that the next election would show a ferent sentiment toward reciprocity if the campaign of education were continued. The several hundred members of the

Canadian Club, of New York, accepted the lefeat of the Liberals and the Canadian government as one of the political surprises that are so hard to foresee or to inderstand. Despite the early indications that reciprocity had been defeated they cherished the hope that a landslide in the estern part of Canada would turn the tide, but shortly after 9 o'clock all optimism had to be abandoned in the face of unfavor-Sharon Graham, president of the club,

called on J. E. McLean to size up the situation and to give his views of it. "If reciprocity is defeated at this time," Mr. Mc-Lean said, "it will be only a setback, it had been initiated in Canada and not in the United States its fate would have been very different one. I think that the 61st Congress, when the agreement was Canadian Club was in favor of it, at least 96 per cent of the members.

"There is no reason to take any stock in the rumors that American 'boodle' had anytake their politics seriously. was that reciprocity had not been presented to the people properly.

"Reciprocity would have been a first step toward the union of all English-speaking people, and I am convinced that if an educational campaign is conducted on reciprocity the situation will be a very differone at the next election.

"Much misinformation concerning it has been distributed in Canada from the very beginning, and a strong propaganda the treaty of 1854 had never been abro- business disturbed except upon informabeginning, and a strong propagation gated the chances of a consolidation of the strong propagation against it has been carried on by interests gated the chances of a consolidation of the strong which shall enable us to pass bills that foolishly believed themselves endant these two countries would have been that will disturb it least. Our whole the strong propagation is a strong propagation and a strong propagation gated the chances of a consolidation of the strong propagation and a strong propagation gated the chances of a consolidation of the strong propagation gated the chances of a consolidation of the strong propagation gated the chances of a consolidation of the strong propagation gated the chances of a consolidation of the strong propagation gated the chances of a consolidation of the strong propagation gated the chances of a consolidation of the strong propagation gated the chances of a consolidation of the strong propagation gated gated the strong propagation gated gered by the pop ular approval of reci-The size of the Conservative majority will be only a measure of the work to be done to dispel wrong ideas and to insure the passage of the measure at a

future election." visiting in this city, expressed himself in plained that the remark was "semi- conditions and American ingenuity similar terms on the result of the election. jocular," although representing his per-Gaudet spoke in French, and his speech was interpreted by John C. Conway. He blamed the result on the cry of annexation, and he, too, said that the question had not been properly presented to the people of Canada,

BORDEN WINS IN HALIFAX Two Ministers Defeated-Delegation, 9 to 9.

Hallfax, N. S., Sept. 21 .- After the hottest political fight in the history of Nova Scotia the two parties split even on the question of reciprocity, the Liberals electing nine premier of the Canadian government to follo members and the Conservatives nine in today's general elections for the Dominion Representatives. Parliament. The Conservatives made good gains, capturing three seats held by the Liberals in the last House, the standing then being twelve Liberals and six Con-

servatives. Two Cabinet ministers went down to defeat in Nova Scotia, W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, being beaten by F. B. McCurdy, a Hallfax financier, in Queens-Shelburne, by 128 majority, and Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia, lost this last election contest, he declared that Kings County to A. De W. Foster by 163 if heaten he would retire. "Rest to me is

In Halifax R. L. Borden, the leader of jority, his running mate, A. B. Crosby, being defeated by Dr. E. Blackadder with men."

a majority of 100. A large vote was polled, and the annexation and loyalty cries played an important was the way he summed up his position at

Mr. Fielding's reverse in Shelburne- has been known by his Queens was due to several causes. The dis- throughout his long career. His rare grace He said he did not believe it would time of the American Levolution. Many flag waving campaign of the Conservative reared in the Roman Catholic faith and to sell in a free trade market was unvessels, the owners of which oppose reci- sembly. He was Minister of Inland Reve-

election was a complete surprise to both "CANADA NOT FOR SALE" New Brunswick Premier Blames Yellow Journals and Trusts.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 21. Spenking of the outcome of the elections to-day J. D. Hazen, Premier of New Brunswick, said; "The result of the election shows that tive leader of the Canadian Parliament, but good feeling for our friends south of the border, but Canada resented the efforts of the yellow journals and the enormous flood of money provided by the American trusts and put forward for the purpose of sandbagging the free people of the Dominion into renouncing their allegiance to the ber of a family that has always been British flag. Canada has decided for all strongly Liberal. His courtly presence, ime to come to continue an integral part of the British Empire, and has in most he loyalist ancestors of New Branswick "

PUGSLEY WINS ON CLOSE VOTE | Five years before he assumed the leader-

tive Oscar W. Underwood, chairman of the Erunswick turned over three scats occu- in public life. In 1896 be was elected Con- scious of it, and I do not believe they House Ways and Means Committee, when pied in the last Parliament by Liberals to servative member for Haufax, Nova Scotia, informed of the result of the Canadian the Conservatives in to-day's election, the He went to Ottawa with the reputation of The 'cards were laid on the table.' Liberals captured the city of St. John and being one of the ablest lawyers fn Nova "I am greatly surprised and disappointed elected William Pugsley, Minister of Pub- Scotia. He soon became a leader in debate only 64 votes.

Continued from first page.

the reductions should be made and how great the reductions ought to be. If the principle to which I am com-mitted, and to which the party is com-mitted in the strong terms of the reso-lutions, which I have queted above, was to be observed as a policy at all, here was the occasion for following it. If I had allowed the wool bill to become a law, the progress made in public opinion toward a better method of revising the tariff would have been entirely lost and the policy cast to the winds. NOW AGREE WITH MR. TAFT

Free List No Boon to Farmers.

Disappointment at the defeat of the government and reciprocity in Canada was manifested last night in the various assemblages of Canadlans living in New York City gathered at many places along Broadway to receive election returns. The number of men assembled showed how great the interest of the Canadlan born men was in the issue, and that they had hoped to see reciprocity indocaed strongly by the Canadlan people appeared to be demonstrated beyond all doubt by the coolness with which the news of the Conservative victory was received, and by expressions of regret uttered in various quarters.

The Canadlan Citb of New York, which had been active in the propaganda for reciprocity, and give two dinners in this city, at which all the speakers came out in unqualified support of the treaty, received election returns at the Hotel Flanders, in West 67th street. A large

plements.
Finally, the free list has two clauses af-fecting mest and flour. As they went fecting mest and they put mest on the Official Washington closely followed the returns from Canada to-night, but Finally, the free flour. As they went fecting meet and flour. As they went through the House they put meat on the free list and flour on the free list. In the Senate, however, an amendment was put on limiting the operation of these two clauses to imports from those countries with which we have a reciprocal relation, and which admit certain agricultural products of ours free. This limitation made ucts of ours free. This limitation made remained silent as the figures poured in defeated and reciprocity rejected. Acting Secretary Huntington Wilson of the State Department declined to make any Canada the only country which would be affected by the provisions of the clause. Now, in our negotiations with Canada for rechreating was Canada life the provisions of the affected by the provisions of the affected by the provisions of the canada for of the consent to this, because she feared the effect of our competition with her meat and flour. This showed that importations of meat and flour from Canada without duty would not have any effect to lower the price in this country of either in normal times. But this free list bill was giving to Canada something for nothing. This Congress at the close of the act approving the Canadian reciprocity agreement directed me to continue negotiations and expand its terms, and yet in these provisions it proposed to deprive me to the concessions of free meat and the concessions of the co as Canada had rejected the agreement there was nothing for the administration to do but to "make the best of the matagreement will have a strong bearing on mal the campaign of President Taft for rewho supported the agreement "against sing the concessions of free most as four to secure concessions from ada. Thus the bill was so loosely with the secure concessions from a ciple and with so little information, it purported to do so many things the tidd not do, that I had no hesitatin vetoing it. their better judgment" are saying that ministration by removing the only issue

Bad Points of Cotton Bill.

Republicans opposed the agreement, and Bad Points of Cotton Bill.

Finally, the cotton bill came to me. This bill differed from the others in being a bill for which the Democrats alone, and not the Insurgent Republicans, were responsible. It had passed the House on the report of the Ways and Means Committee made without the taking of any evidence of persons interested in the manufacture or any one else; it had completely changed the method of classifying cottons, classifying them according to the threads in the yarn instead of by the threads of the piece and the specific duty upon the square yard, as in the present bill. This was a most important change, and it had been adopted after an informal communication in writing with the Bureau of Standards and after an adverse report by the Terasury experts. they believe their position has been made much stronger by the result of the elec-Some of the friends of the Canadian agreement do not hesitate to charge the Canadian defeat of the Laurier government to the "annexation bogie." One of the excuses for this issue was suggested by a speech of Champ Clark, of Missouri, now Speaker of the House, which he delivered in favor of the agreement during the last session of the passed by the House and held up by the Senate. Mr. Clark was making a plea of the bill, in the amendments and in the general treatment an indication that for a wider market, and in giving his reasons for supporting the Canadian agreement/said:

"I am for it, because I hope to see the day when the American flag will float the support of the bill was based rather on a desire to make a political record in favor of lower duties than upon a serious proposal to change the law. At least this is the only explanation that can be offered of the careless, inartificial and altogether unsatisfactory character of the three bills.

In Favor of Wise Reduction.

I am in favor of the reduction of the tariff wherever it can be done and still blood. They speak our language. Their institutions are much like ours. They institutions are much like ours. They are trained in the difficult art of self-government. My judgment is that if tariff basis. The real hope of men wh The Canadian press, or at least no are in favor of lowering duties is to small part of it, accepted Mr. Clark's pursue the policy of securing accurate statement as a confession that the real information to keep the tariff rates down statement as a confession that the real motive of the United States was to pro-Oscar Gaudet, a Montreal lawyer, who is mote annexation. In vain Mr. Clark ex- ural operation of the tariff under those sonal desire. He said he spoke for no one but himself, and that he merely expressed a hope to which he had given atterance many times in the past. The chance remark was one of the chief ar-guments used in the Canadian campaign of high tariffs.

guments used in the Canadian campaign by the opponents of the agreement.

Added importance to Mr. Clark's remark was given when he was later elected Speaker, and as such became the leader of his party. Many persons, because of these circumstances, were to-night attributing the political downfall of the Premier of the Canadian government to the Speaker of the American House of Representatives.

LAURIER AND BORDEN

This I would deprecate, and so far as 1 can with the powers given me by the Constitution I propose to stop such a movement and to secure a reduction in accordance with the principles of the Republican platform, and on information accurate and impartial. If that policy is not approved by the electorate, then, of course, those of us who are now in office must give way to men who will carry out a different policy; but while we are in office our position ought clearly to be understood. We follow this policy not only because we believe that a full discussion and a clear perception on the part of the people will convince them ultimately to approve and adopt it.

Speaks on Canadian Reciprocity.

The largest audience which the President has faced in this state was gathered Don't get old. It is a great mistake," is a favorite maxim of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to hear him at Battle Creek, where every for fifteen years Premier of Canada. Yet, square foot of a three-acre park was when, at the age of seventy, he entered filled with eager and expectant humanity. On being introduced by Senator Townsend, who declared that he had very sweet now," he said, "and, if beaten, never known Mr. Taft to discuss any of not a word of reproach will pass my lips. the Conservatives, was elected by 200 ma- No king can give me the honor that I most the things which would gain for him a prize, the love and respect of my country- little of that "notoriety so dear to the hearts of some statesmen," and de-"I am not an imperialist; I am not an scribed the President as essentially the statesman and in no sense a politician, Mr. Taft began his discussion of Canathe opening of the campaign. And so he countrymen dian reciprocity.

trict, which includes two counties at the of bearing, dignity of manner, personal work the slightest injury to the farmer; southern extremity of the province, is magnetism, skill in debate and mastery of that if he had so believed he would never the assertion that the farmer was reof these were apparently influenced by the of French-Canadian parentage. He was quired to buy in a protected market and organization, which made a dead set on educated at Magill University, graduating true, because the Canadian market was the reciprocity commissioner. The Con- in 1864, and took up the profession of law, as well protected as our own, and the servatives were aided by many of the fish- He entered Parliament in 1871. In 1874 he run of prices there practically as high as ermen employed on Gloucester and Boston was made a member of the Federal As- in the United States. He pointed out that despite the 30 per cent tariff contue in the Mackenzie Ministry, in 1877. In the general election of 1878 he was defeated, cession which Canada granted to Grebut immediately afterward was elected for Britain the Dominion buys \$300,000, Quebec East. He was re-elected at the 000 worth of goods from the United general elections of 1882, 1887 and 1891, and States, as against \$100,000,000 from the in the last named became Liberal leader, mother country, and imports from the In 1896 he became the first French Canadian United States \$3 worth of goods for Premier of Canada. He was knighted the every dollar's worth that she exports Robert Laird Borden, K. C., Conserva- to us.

"L believe it would do no harm if we anada is not for sale. There is nothing who has been preaching effectively that too. down all the bars, and we would reciprocity with the United States meent have done so had not Canada been American domination, is himself of Yankee afraid," he said "Canada cannot proancestry. His family came originally from duce corn, and without corn she cannot Connecticut. Its members were, however, produce hogs or cattle; and as for the prices for the cereals she can produce they are fixed in Liverpool and not in Canada or in the United States." pleasant patform manners, nice regard for "I know," said the President, "that

some irresponsible newspapers have ed the sentiment of cisive style of address have made him an called me a trickster and a swindler and say I in some way deceived or played unfairly with the ministers of Canada to St. John, N. R., Sept. 21.-Although New ship in 1901 he had never been heard of secure the treaty. Well, I am not conare. There wasn't any trick about it.

Talk of Annexation "Bosh." "They say we want to annex Canada

Huh!" said the President, laughing "Gentlemen, my experience in this government has taught me that we have territory enough without enlarging our

sand miles there is not a gun or a fort or battleship worthy of the name. They I can say for one that the talk of those Philippines. on the other side who say that the trade

bosh. Despite the rain, which marred the early part of the day for the spectators, there has been no diminution of enthusiasm. In fact, the welcome accorded President Taft ever since he entered this state has seemed to gather impetus and the tremendous reception at Battle Creek was exceeded at Kalamazoo, where the streets were lined with people ten

throughout the entire line of march. It is doubtful if the President ever saw so many children in one day before, but there is no doubt of his delight with their reception, and he has devoted more of the city were lined up to greet the effort to entertaining them and has shown more pleasure over their enthusi-

Grand Rapids Country Club, where he pear to give him half the pleasure he nade a happy speech, reciting the good derived from those of the little ones work which had been done for the government by the citizens of Grand Rapids, Young Men's Christian Association and closing with an eulogy of golf as a moulder of character. So great enthu- schools, at the last of which, the Naz siasm did the President show in speaking of golf that a member of the club Father O'Brien, an exceptionally pretty insisted that he drive a few balls from ceremony was enacted. A tiny girl sang the first tee, and despite the large gallery, which would have shaken the nerve being assisted in the chorus by all the of a less poised player, he sent both pupils, after which a little miss made as spheres straight down the course for appropriate address of welcome, to which a distance approximating two hundred the President replied in terms which deyards. His next visit was to the old lighted the nuns and priests, of whom soldiers' home maintained by the State there were many in the audience, as well of Michigan, and after congratulating the as all the Catholics present. nmates on the beauty of their surroundings he complimented the state on the home not only for the old soldiers but obviating the separation of families.

borders. Canada is our good neighbor, At the Central High School of Gran and along her border line of four thou- Rapids the President spoke at length the pupils and faculty of the four himdred thousand "little brown brothers and have their troubles; we have our own. sisters" who are attending school in the

After a brief call at the Grand Rapide treaty was to facilitate annexation is Ladies' Literary Society, where he congratulated the women on their organiza. tion, the President departed at 1 p. m for Battle Creek. As soon as the special train stopped at that point ten thousand school children filed by, headed by a small detachment of Boy Scouts. Each child had a tiny flag, which he or she waved at the President, and he was ob viously much touched as he looked down into the smiling faces, all bright with deep, who applauded and cheered enthusiasm, as they madly cheered him

Welcomed by School Children

At Kalamazoo all the school children President, and he stood bowing his acknowledgments until the several blo ism than over any like crowd of voters, of little people had been passed. Not His day began with a breakfast at the did the cheers of the older citizens ap-After laying the cornerstone of the net building the President visited thre areth Academy, the special protegé of with marked ability a song of welcome "In the welcome which I have receive

here," he said, "I perceive additional evigenerosity which led to provision in the dence of the inculcation of that fundamental tenet of the Catholic Church-refor those members of their families who spect for constituted authority and loy are dependent on them for support, thus alty to one's country." This was greeted with thunderous applause

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